A LETTER TO A New MEMBER Of the Honourable *HOUSE* of *COMMONS*;

Touching the Riſe of all the

Imbezzlements and Miſmanagements

OF THE

KINGDOM's TREASURE,

From the Beginning of the

REVOLUTION

Unto this Preſent

PARLIAMENT.

WITH

An Account, from Time to Time, of the many Oppoſitions the Houſe of Commons met with about Redreſſing the ſaid Publick Grievances.

AND LASTLY,

A Propoſal humbly offer'd to their Conſideration, how to prevent the like Miſcarriages for the future.

To which is added,

A Parallel Account of the National Expences, from *November* 3. 1640. to *November* 1659. And from *November* 5. 1688. to *Michaelmas* 1700.

Amſterdam: Printed in the Year 1710.

A

LETTER

TO

A NEW MEMBER

OF THE

HOUSE of COMMONS;

Touching the Rife of all the

Liberty, Property, and Religious Differences

IN THE

KINGDOM of IRELAND.

From the Beginning of the

REVOLUTION

Unto this Present

PARLIAMENT.

An Account, from Time to Time, of the many Oppositions the People of Commons met with, about Restoring the said Publick Grievances.

AND

A Proposal humbly offered to those Gentlemen, how to prevent the like Miscarriages for the future.

To which is added,

A Parallel Account of the National Expences, from Michaelmas 1670. to Michaelmas 1679. And from Michaelmas 1699. to Michaelmas 1709.

Printed in the Year 1710.

A LETTER FROM A Commoner of *England*, TO A New Member of this Honourable *Houſe* of *COMMONS.*

SIR,

YOU being a New Member of this Honourable Houſe, I preſume you are not ſo well acquainted with the Tranſactions of ſeveral former Parliaments, in relation to the Miſcarriages and Imbezzlements of the Publick Monies of this Kingdom, becauſe I perceive you are ſomewhat ſurpriz'd at her Majeſty's Speech, touching that Paragraph, wherein She complains to your Houſe, *That She cannot, without great Concern, mention to you, That the Navy and other Offices are burthen'd with heavy Debts*; which ſo far affect the Publick Service, that She moſt earneſtly deſires you to find ſome Way to anſwer thoſe Demands, and to prevent the like for the Time to come: The Juſtice of Parliament in ſatisfying former Engagements being the certain Way for Preſerving and Eſtabliſhing Credit.

I ſay, being a New Member, you are utterly at a loſs in this Matter, and want thoroughly to be inſtructed in Miſmanagements of the Miniſtry; for you are earneſtly deſired by the Queen to find out now ſome Way to anſwer thoſe Demands, and to prevent the like Imbezzlements and Miſapplications for the Time to come; it being but Juſtice

of the Parliament in ſatisfying former Engagements, and it is the moſt certain Way for Preſerving and Eſtabliſhing of Credit.

Is this the Way of Eſtabliſhing and Preſerving of future Credit? Then 'tis plain, That by her Majeſty's Confeſſion, the Credit of the Nation begins now to flag: And if ſo, the Queſtion will be, Whether it is occaſion'd by the Funds not anſwering the intended End they were rais'd for, or whether the Credit of the Nation is ſunk by crafty Miniſters, that have lick'd themſelves into fair Eſtates, and ſo have imbezzled and miſapplied the Kingdom's Publick Treaſure? Now, if you can find out but where this Shooe pinches, you have done your Work; for her Majeſty's earneſt Deſire is to prevent the like Practices for the Time to come.

In order to which, give me Leave to inform you, That the Right H— the H— of P——, in their Addreſs to her Majeſty, do as frankly complain of Miſmanagements and Imbezzlements in ſeveral of the Queen's Offices heretofore committed, as well as her Majeſty; which, at your leiſure, you may read in their Addreſs to the Queen, printed in the Year 1705.

And I muſt beg your Patience to ſhew alſo, That the Honourable the Houſe of Commons have formerly made as hearty and heavy Complaints as moſt have done, and publickly declared, That common Juſtice was refuſed to be done this Honourable Houſe, when ſo often deſired to redreſs the Publick Grievances of the Nation, eſpecially touching the Miſmanagements and Imbezzlements of the Publick Monies of the Kingdom. *Vide* their Votes of *March* 24. 1701.

Since they have had every one their Turn of Complaining, don't you admire where the Fault lies all this while, and *that there is no Remedy as yet found out*; that is to ſay, from the Year 1701, to this preſent Year 1710, being full 9 Years?

One would think at firſt Daſh, That the Queen, the Lords, and the Commons, were all at a Loſs, and willing, hearty, and ready to embrace any Expedient, and liſten to any Propoſal that could be found out to put a Stop, and to prevent the like Miſmanagements and Imbezzlements of the Kingdom's Money for the future; or elſe they would never certainly make their Complaints ſo often: But alas! Sir, there lies the Myſtery.

Now,

Now, Sir, to unriddle this grand Secret, is, to let you into our former Miſcarriages, and the Way that was then taken to ſtop and redreſs thoſe grand Grievances, and the many Obſtructions former Parliaments met with, tho' they heartily eſpous'd, and deſign'd to go thorough Stitch with the Remedy; and then you will find where this great Fault has lain all the while, and perceive who are blameworthy, ſuch as complained, or thoſe very Perſons that refuſed to puniſh the Tranſgreſſors when they were firſt catch'd offending. And give me leave to add, That all Miſmanagements and Loſſes that have ſince happen'd to this Kingdom, are owing to ſuch as refus'd to do common Juſtice, when ſo often importun'd thereto.

The great Miſmanagements of the Kingdom's Publick Treaſure, and the Miſapplications thereof, fell out in the Reign of the late K. *William*; which was then obſerv'd for ſeveral Years together to be a growing Evil upon the Government, and at laſt it did produce ſeveral Annual Commiſſions by Act of Parliament, for Taking, Examining, and Stating the Publick Accounts of the Kingdom; but what Succeſs theſe Commiſſions had, will be worth our Time to examine.

Tho' it has been publickly objected, that by theſe Commiſſions little was done towards the adjuſting the Accounts of the Nation, and Inferences have been thence drawn, that ſuch Commiſſions are of little or no Uſe; yet certainly 'tis the Duty of our Repreſentatives (eſpecially ſince deſired from the Throne) to make it their earneſt Endeavour to find out proper Remedies for this fatal Diſtemper, leſt it end in the Ruin of the Monarchy, the Church and the State: For the Commons have complain'd of theſe Miſcarriages; the Lords in their Turn have complain'd of 'em; and now at laſt, her Majeſty, in her moſt Gracious Speech, is heavily complaining of theſe Miſcarriages. And, ſince they have all had their Turns of Complaint, one would think it were high Time to redreſs this Common and Publick Grievance, which has, in ſhort, almoſt ruin'd the Credit of the Parliament; and there will be no retrieving of it, till a Stop be put to thoſe growing Evils. It will ſcarcely be pretended by any Man, that ſuch an Adjuſtment of Accounts is in its own Nature impracticable. If then the former Commiſſions had not altogether the deſired Succeſs, the Fault muſt lie either

in

in the Scheme laid down, as probably it might be for the firſt Year or Two; or in the Commiſſion, if they wanted either Skill, Application, or Integrity, ſufficient for the Buſineſs they were employ'd about.

Now all theſe Wants have been charged upon ſome of them; but whether with Juſtice, or not, I am not yet well ſatisfy'd: But I am ſure there were two other Impediments, of which I may ſpeak with more Certainty, either of which was enough to hinder the Execution of that Commiſſion.

The firſt of theſe was, That divers great Men that had mighty Accounts to paſs, and perhaps had little Stomach to do it, had ſuch a Power and Influence in the Houſe of Commons, as were able to cramp the Commiſſioners in their Power, and diſcountenance them in their Report; and even to banter them in the Execution of their Truſt.

That this was openly practis'd, is notorious to all that were then Members of the Houſe; and how much the Commiſſioners muſt needs be diſcouraged in the Execution of ſo difficult a Task, the Performance of which was to be laid before ſuch Judges ſo poſſeſſed, I'll leave any one to gueſs.

The Influence of theſe Men perhaps produc'd another Difficulty, which was a Flaw in the Commiſſion itſelf; for the Commiſſioners were not empowered ſufficiently to require Proof of ſuſpected Vouchers; they could not commit Perſons for Contempt of their Authority, and conſequently were expoſed to the Hazard of being abuſed by falſe Vouchers. Theſe were Difficulties almoſt, if not abſolutely, inſuperable.

Now, that never-to-be-forgotten Parliament, in the Year 1701, took Care to remove moſt of theſe Obſtructions, by providing a Bill with larger Power, appointing Commiſſioners of known Worth and Integrity, who were willing, without Recompence, to take the Trouble upon 'em, and having ſuch an Houſe of Commons (as God be thanked we now have) diſpoſed to hear, and enquire ſtrictly into thoſe Miſcarriages; and there was great Reaſon to expect a good Iſſue.

But perhaps this very Expectation (pray God it don't again) defeated the Bill, becauſe ſome of thoſe very Perſons who had heretofore born ſuch Sway in the Houſe of Commons, were then grown ſo powerful in another Place, and

Accounts

Accounts were ſtill as terrible as ever; it was not therefore their Intereſt to ſuffer ſuch a Bill to paſs, for thoſe very Reaſons before-mentioned.

Firſt, Becauſe ſuch a Commiſſion, with ſuch Powers, was as hard to be reſiſted, as, on the other ſide, ſome Mens Accounts were to be made up; and conſequently, ſuch an Enquiry, as the Commiſſioners were thereby empowered to make, might have ruin'd the Credit, and perhaps the Fortunes of ſome Great Men.

Secondly, The ſame Perſons knew, that there were no Bantering the Commiſſioners named in the Bill, becauſe they knew 'em to be Men of Senſe, Honour and Courage, and that knew, and were reſolved to execute their Commiſſion; and as they were Volunteers in that Service, had given Earneſt of their Reſolution to unriddle that Myſtery which divers good Men had before loſt their Labour in, and thereby perhaps might have made Diſcoveries, at that Time, very Unſeaſonable to ſome Great Men. And,

Laſtly, The Diſpoſition of the Houſe of Commons itſelf, who were reſolved as faſt as poſſible, to extricate this Nation from that Labyrinth of Debts, Intereſt, Deficiences, and other Incumbrances ſhe was then in, and is at preſent in a manner loſt, was a Terrour to thoſe who knew by what Steps and Artifices ſhe was led into, and left in it.

I ſay, it was not ſafe for them, either to let the Bill paſs, or to have it rejected in Groſs; and therefore ſuch Expedients were to be found out, as might embroil the two Houſes about it, a Practice in which they had not long before ſhewn a great deal of Maſtery.

They knew, That the Commons, as they had the ſole Power of granting Money, ſo alſo of taking an Account of the Diſpoſition of all Money by them granted, and of appointing Commiſſioners for that Purpoſe. This was laid hold on as a proper Handle, to introduce thoſe Amendments which they knew the Commons could not agree to, without departing from thoſe Rights which they were ſure they would never relinquiſh.

Divers Amendments therefore were made, not perhaps ſo much to alter the Bill, as to lay upon the Commons a Neceſſity of throwing it out; thereby hoping to ſhift the *Odium* of ſuch an Action from their own Door.

But the Commons, who were aware of this Drift, and ſaw the Concluſion of the Seſſion ſo near at hand, appointed a Committee to draw up their Reaſons, why they could not agree to the Amendments made by the Lords, and afterwards order'd them to be printed, for the Satisfaction of the People whom they repreſented; which I ſhall give you in the very Words of the Houſe, as they ſtand in their Votes *March* 24. 1701.

The Commons do diſagree to the firſt Amendment made by the Lords.

Becauſe it is notorious, that many Millions of Money have been given to his Majeſty K. *William* by the Commons, for the Service of the Publick; which remains yet unaccounted for, to the great Diſſatisfaction of the good People of *England*, who chearfully contributed to thoſe Supplies: And their Lordſhips firſt Amendment prevents any Accounts being taken of thoſe Monies by the Commiſſioners appointed by the Commons for that Purpoſe.

The Commons do diſagree to the ſecond Amendment made by the Lords.

Becauſe *John Parkhurſt*, and *John Paſcal*, Eſqs; have for ſeveral Years been Commiſſioners of the Prizes taken during the late War, and are accountable for great Sums of Money ariſing thereby, which ought to be applied to the Uſe of the Publick.

That the ſaid *John Parkhurſt*, and *John Paſcal*, were frequently preſs'd to account for the ſame, by the late Commiſſioners appointed by Act of Parliament; but by many Artifices and Evaſions delay'd and avoided giving any ſuch Account as was requir'd by the ſaid Commiſſioners.

That the Clauſe, to which their Lordſhips have diſagreed by their ſecond Amendment, requires them to account before the firſt of *September* next; but by their Lordſhips Amendment, the ſaid *John Parkhurſt* and *John Paſcal* are exempted from giving any ſuch Account, which is highly unreaſonable.

The Commons do diſagree to the fourth Amendment.

The Commons cannot agree to the Clauſe ſent down by the Lords, marked with X, becauſe their Lordſhips have therein directed the Commiſſioners to allow and certify a pretended Debt to Colonel *Baldwin Leighton*; whereas the Diſpoſition,

ſpoſition, as well as granting of Money by Act of Parliament, hath ever been in the Houſe of Commons; and this Amendmentrelating to the Diſpoſal of Money, does intrench upon that Right.

The Commons do diſagree to the fourth Amendment,

Becauſe it is notorious, that *Edward Whitacre*, mention'd in ——, left out by their Lordſhips, hath by Colour of his Imployment (as Solicitor to the Admiralty) receiv'd the Sum of Five and Twenty Thouſand Pound and upwards, of publick Monies, without producing any juſt or reaſonable Vouchers for the Expence thereof; and therefore ought to be accountable for the ſame.

And that by reaſon of their Lordſhips diſagreeing to the ſeveral Parts of this Bill, the Supplies provided by the Commons for paying the Arrears due to the Army, muſt of Neceſſity be ineffectual, till another Seſſion of Parliament.

Theſe Reaſons were order'd to be inſerted in the Votes of the Day: And tho' I have ſeen many Attempts to anſwer them, yet never met with one that bore a good Face, or a true Reaſon, for the Occaſion of 'em; and till ſomebody ſhall produce others more juſtifiable and probable, the Commons will ſtand clear of all Imputation for the Miſcarriage of that Bill, and the evil Conſequences that have attended the Nation ever ſince the Want of it.

But tho' King *William* thank'd this good Parliament for their quick Diſpatch of thoſe neceſſary Supplies which they had granted for the publick Occaſion, and for the Encouragement they had given him to enter into Alliances, for the Preſervation of the Liberty of *Europe*, and the Support of the Confederacy; and made no doubt, that whatſoever he ſhould do during their Receſs, for the Advantage of the Common Cauſe, in this Matter, wou'd have their Approbation at their Meeting again in the Winter. *Vide* the Speech he then made at the Concluſion of that Seſſion of Parliament, 1701.

Yet ſo diligent were the then Miniſters of State, that for fear of being call'd to Account by the ſaid Commiſſioners, they got the Conſent of King *William* to diſſolve that Parliament, by reaſon they did aſſure him they would get him a better, and ſuch a one as ſhould not queſtion the Imbezzlements of his Miniſters, being now able to carry all Things

before them; which was then the Language of that State Miniſtry: And the good King aſſur'd 'em he would do it, when he next came from *Holland*, and was as good as his Word; and then the Miniſtry were ſafe in their Affairs: And upon the Death of King *William*, ſome of the Miniſtry being changed, we never heard a Word of them more till their L——ps began to take up the Cudgels.

You muſt know, at that Time, ſome of the late Miniſtry being turn'd out, had ſet up that which they now call a *Junto*, in oppoſition to the Court Party; and who ſhould be more forward in puſhing on the ſaid H—— of P—s into an Enquiry of Miſmanagements and Imbezzlements, than certain noble Perſons who had run the ſame way the new Courtiers had juſt enter'd, to lick themſelves into as fair Eſtates, as other antiquated Courtiers had done.

I ſay, theſe Perſons, having ſet up a *Junto* in oppoſition to the Court Intereſt, preſs'd forward an Enquiry into a Three Years Imbezzlement and Miſapplication of the publick Treaſure, under her Majeſty's Adminiſtration. And is as follows.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
1*ſt*. Their L——ps were pleaſed to obſerve, That in Three Years Time the Navy had exceeded its Charge, allow'd by Parliament, the Sum of —— ——	366032	17	2
2*dly*. That the Officers had iſſued for the Uſe of the Navy, ſhort of the Sum allowed to that Service, the Sum of ——	1142361	2	4
3*dly*. The Debt of the Navy in Two Years has increaſed to the Sum of ——	1250097	14	1
4*thly*. There wanted of the Compliment of Men, which was then allowed for the Sea Service, 1566 Perſons			
5*thly*. There were the laſt Year 10 Flags in Pay of the Navy; and three were not in their Poſts, *viz*. The H—— *Churchill*, Eſq; *Graydon*, and Sir *Jam. Wiſheart*.			
6*thly*. The Penſions of the Navy ſince the Year 1697 are increas'd; that the Eſtimate for 1705 comes to —— ——	18011	0	0

7*thly*. That

		l.	s.	d.
7*thly*. That Sir *John M——n*, (whom her Majesty was pleased to turn out for not doing his Duty) has a Pension of --		319	17	6
8*thly*. The Pension of Admiral *N——l*'s Widow, which is set down Continued, has not been paid her these Two Years last past.				
9*thly*. The Prince of *Denmark*'s Council to him as Lord High Admiral, are allowed *per Ann.* —— —— ——		7000	0	0
And yet there is paid but 1000 *l. per Ann.* to each Council; and in the Years —— —— ——	1702 1703 1704	There were but	4 5 6	
10*thly*. The H—— *Churchill*, Esq;'s Appointments for the Navy, are, first Council to the Prince *per Ann.* —— ——		1000	0	0
2*dly*. A Pension to him *per Ann.* ——		0500	0	0
3*dly*. As Admiral of the Blue *per Ann.* ——		1277	0	0
4*thly*. For his Table Money *per Ann.* ——		0365	0	0
	Tot.	3142	0	0

And *lastly*, Tho' by Parliament there are allowed 43 Cruisers and Convoys for our Merchant-men, there has not been employ'd at any Time 22, and they have not done the Duty of 3 Ships for the Protection of our Trade: All which Obstructions they have humbly laid before the Queen, and do rest assur'd, that her Majesty, in her great Wisdom, and tender Concern for the Happiness of her Subjects, will dispose herself to apply the proper Remedies. And they humbly beseech her to give Commands, that all possible Methods may be taken for the Encouragement of Seamen, the Guarding of the Coasts, and the Protection of Trade.

Now you may perceive, Sir, that here is a mighty Imbezzlement and Misapplication among the Navy to a considerable Sum, as you may perceive in the aforesaid Articles; and would not one believe that their L——ps were concerned at this Matter in good Earnest; and that they had nothing more at Heart than the Preservation of the Merchants Trade, they so sensibly complain for Want of due Protection: But, alas! Sir, this is nothing but a mere Pretence, as I shall

prove to you anon. But I muſt beg your Patience till I have let you into a Commoner of *England*'s Obſervation thereon, by way of Reply to each Particular, as he then wrote from *Braintree*, *Feb.* 19. 1705, to a certain Member of Parliament, and printed the ſame Year.

Firſt then, ſays he, their Lordſhips obſerve, That in 3 Years Time the Navy has exceeded its Charge, allowed by Parliament, the Sum of —— ——	366032	17	2

This, at firſt View, he ſays, was a very heavy Charge on the Government; but with humble Submiſſion, it is preſum'd their L——ps are not all bred Accomptants, and therefore not ſo much blameable as ſome are. I confeſs it ſtartled me at this time of Day, to ſee ſo Good, ſo Gracious, ſo Mild, and ſo Gentle a Government, charg'd with ſuch an inconſiderable Sum, not worth mentioning. conſidering the length of Time, *viz.* 3 Years. We cannot forget the Miſcarriages of a late Reign ſo ſoon, when ſome of the L——ds of a C—— were impeached for the Imbezzlement of the Kingdoms Treaſure. Let them but look back, and they will find twice as much exceeded in the ſame Service for the ſame Time.

When *E*—— *R*——*ll*, Eſq; (now L—— *O*——*d*) was Treaſurer and Paymaſter of the Navy, there was then actually received out of the Exchequer for that Service, from *Michaelmas* 1691, to *Michaelmas* 1694, *viz.* 3 Years Time, the Sum of —— —— —— ——	6170359	10	3¼
The Eſtimate allowed by Parliament for the Navy, amounts for the ſame Time but to —— —— —— —— ——	5400000	0	0
So that the Charge of the Navy did exceed, what was deſign'd by Parliament, the Sum of —— —— —— —— ——	770359	10	3¼
And then no Complaint was made of it; yet our 3 Years inconſiderable Sum, *viz.*	366033	17	2
is a monſtrous Charge now: Yet theirs exceeds this by —— —— —— ——	404325	13	1¼

What would not the Saints have ſaid! if ſuch a Sum as this had fell upon the Party the L---s are now accuſing.

Secondly,

Secondly, That the Admiralty have issued short of the Sum, alloted by Parliament for that Service, the Sum of ——	1142361	2	4
But their L——ps wisely observe, That the Navy Accounts makes the Sum, receiv'd by the Treasurer of the Navy,	*6193094	15	0
between *Michaelmas* 1701, to *Michaelmas* 1704, to amount to the Sum of ——	5420700	11	1
Which if substracted from the Provisions intended by Parliament * which I have placed above the last Sum; and then it will come to but —— —— —— ——	772394	3	11
So that their L——ps have overcharg'd the Admiralty in this Article, by the Sum of —— —— —— ——	369966	18	5
Proof —— —— —— —— ——	1142361	2	4
Now, Sir, if the Sum of —— ——	366033	17	2
Be added with the Sum of Provisions,—	772394	3	11
Intended by Parliament for the Navy's Use, then the Sum will be —— ——	1138428	1	1

Which is all their L——ps can pretend to charge the Treasurer of the Navy with; and we hope their Honours think it in safe Hands, so long as Sir *T*—— *L*—— is of Ability to make it good; if not, pray let 'em speak.

But their L——ps not speaking, shew'd they thought him to be of Ability; but now it seems he's dead, and indebted to the Navy, the Nation will find whether he was of Ability or not.

Thirdly, It appears at *Michaelmas* 1704, the Debt of the Navy to be —— ——	2266864	17	10
And the Navy Debt at *Michaelmas* 1702, came but to —— —— ——	1016767	3	9
So that it has increas'd in two Years Time to —— —— —— —— ——	1250097	14	1

And well it may, for it appears by the Treasury-Books, that the Sums given by Parliament, have fallen short; and by the extraordinary Expences of the War, *viz.* the taking of *Gibraltar*, and beating of the French Fleet, must needs increase the Debt considerably, as the Treasury-Books observe, to the Sum of —— —— —— —— 1194249 16 5

And

And if any Complaint ought to be made, it was on the Government's Side, and not on their L——ps, as if a Miſmanagement; but thoſe L—— of the C——, I preſume, knew which way they crept into fair Eſtates, by Fingering the Publick Treaſure of the Nation; and now would make all Perſons as guilty, *&c.* that they might come off the eaſier.

To the 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 Articles, if there be any Miſmanagement or Imbezzlement in them, they are ſo inconſiderable, not worth taking notice of, and eſpecially by the H—— of P——

Allow the 3 Flag-Officers Pay and Table, comes to, *per Ann.* 4927 *l.* 10 *s.* for 3 Years comes to —— —— ——	14781	10	0
We'll allow a Miſapplication of the Navy's Penſions to amount for 3 Years (tho' in Truth it is not ſo) to ——	3000	0	0
And the P——Council for 3 Years have imbezzled the Sum of —— ——	6000	0	0
Now what a mighty Sum is this, *viz.*	23681	10	0

for 3 Years Time to complain of? Says he, Sir, this is but a Flea-bite to what I ſhall demonſtrate to you.

You cannot forget, Sir, that a Lord C—— was impeach'd, not long ſince, for a conſiderable Sum of Money he had; yet he was not contented with his Place that brought him 4000 *l. per Ann.* but the late K. *William* allow'd him beſides, a Penſion of 4000 *l. per Ann.* more: And yet he procur'd to himſelf the Grants of ſeveral Mannors, Free-Farm-Rents, Quit-Rents, *&c.* to the Value of —— 33600 0 0

So that this Perſon has exceeded all their Imbezzlements, *viz.* —— ——	23681	10	0
By the ſum of —— —— —— ——	9918	10	0

But give me Leave to ſum up their L——ps whole Charge, as well as the Imbezzlements, *&c.* againſt thoſe Perſons, and you will find they appear not ſo great a Charge as made.

Firſt then as for the Debt of the Navy of I will leave it as I found it, to be made good by Parliament.	2266864	17	2
Secondly, As for what the Navy has exceeded its Charge by Act of Parliament, *viz.* —— —— —— —— —— ——	0366032	17	2

I will make it a Charge as Money overpaid for the Uſe of the Navy above the Sum allow'd by Parliament.

Thirdly, As for what the Navy has iſſued ſhort of the Sum allotted by Parliament, I have ſufficient Warrant to charge it	0672394	3	11
Fourthly, The unneceſſary Pay of three Flag Officers I'll charge; which comes to	0014781	10	0
Fifthly, A ſuppoſed Miſapplication of the Penſions for 3 Years, which comes to	0003000	0	0
And *Laſtly*, An Imbezzlement of 3 Years Money for the Prince's Council, comes to	0006000	0	0
So that the whole Caſh in Hands, the Miſapplications and Imbezzlements for 3 Years Time, comes to but	1062211	11	1

To which may be anſwer'd; firſt, as their L——ps do find by the Navy Accounts, the Money exceeded, did amount in 3 Years Time to a conſiderable Sum: Yet they don't ſay it wan't apply'd to that Uſe; therefore I preſume, I have good Warrant to diſcharge the Navy of that Sum as paid; which is 0366032 17 2

Secondly, The 3 Flag Officers are paid the Sum of	0014701	10	0
And *Laſtly*, The penſions are paid, *viz.*	3000	0	0
Total	0383814	7	2

Therefore all as can be pretended to be in Hands, miſapply'd or imbezzled, for 3 Years Time, is but	678397	3	11

And whether this mighty Sum be not iſſued to the Yards and Victuallers, is the Queſtion; and thoſe Miniſters beſt know whether it be ſo or no, for I ſhan't juſtify 'em in't: But what I have to offer may mollify this great Offence.

Sir, I can't but remind you; and give me leave to ſhew what conſiderable Charges and Imbezzlements there was brought on the Nation in ſo ſmall a Time as five Years.

The Lord *R*—— hath actually received out of the Exchequer, for the Army from *Michaelmas* 1691, to *Michaelmas* 1695, (not computing the Pay for the Army in *Ireland*) tne Sum of —— ——	9256911	13	4¼
The Eſtimate allowed by Parliament for the Army, came at the ſame Time but to	6500000	0	0
So that the Army has been over-paid by —— —— —— —— —— —— ——	2756911	13	4¼
E—— *R*—— Eſq; (now L—— *O*——) hath received out of the Exchequer, for the Pay of the Navy for the ſame Time,	9108833	10	2
The Treaſurer of the Ordinance for Sea and Land Service, hath received for the ſaid Time the Sum of —— ——	1543826	5	9¼
Total of both	10652659	15	11¼
Now the Eſtimate of the Navy, Yards, Ordinance, and Victuallers, for the ſame Time, come to but —— —— —— ——	9000000	0	0
So that the Navy and Ordinance, *&c.* have been over-paid —— —— —— ——	1652659	15	11¾
There has been actually received out of the Exchequer, for the Civil Liſt, for the ſame Time, the Sum of —— —— —— ——	3455302	8	0
The Eſtimate of the Civil Liſt comes for the ſaid Time but to —— —— —— ——	3000000	0	0
So that the Civil Liſt has been over-paid by —— —— —— —— —— ——	455302	8	0

Upon theſe Heads there has been over-paid as follows.

To the Army —— —— —— —— ——	2756911	13	4¾
Navy and Ordinance, *&c.* ——	1652659	15	11¾
To the Civil Liſt —— —— —— ——	0455302	8	0
Total	4864873	17	4¾

And

And yet the Debt of the Army, Navy, Ordnances, &c. and the Civil List, amounted to that Time to the Sum of — } 6000000 0 0

So that in 5 Years, there was actually embezzled, or misapply'd — — — — — } 1086487 3 17 4½

Now, Sir, how much was paid to the Army, Navy, &c. short of these Proportions allow'd by Parliament, will also be worth the Enquiry of your Honourable House.

But to their L——ps last Observation: They say that 43 Cruisers and Convoys are allow'd by Parliament to protect our Merchants from the Enemy (do they mean Abroad, or at Home?) and that not 22 have been employ'd at any Time; nor have they done the Duty of 3 Cruising Ships, which they think is a great Hardship on the Subject, and endangers their Trade; and beseeches Her Majesty, that all possible Methods may be taken for the Encouragement of Seamen, the Guarding of the Coast, and the Protection of Trade.

Certainly their L——ps think this Nation has a very treacherous Memory, to forget so soon the Complaint your H—— H—— of C——— made to their L——ps upon this very Subject.

Let 'em remember, that one Article of their Impeachment against A— *R*—— was this: That when several Complaints were made by the Old East-India Company to the Lords of the Admiralty (his Lordship being chief C——) of divers Pyracies in the South Seas, to the Destruction of their Trade, that he rejected their Request, and procur'd a C——— for Capt. *K——d*, who went a P——; and that the said C—— commanded Capt. *S——* to deliver several able Seamen out of the *D*—— (when the Nation was threatned with an Invasion from *France*) to Capt. *K——d*, and they went a P——ing.

Secondly, That the L—ds *S*—— and *B——nt*, &c. got a Grant under the G——. S—— in 97, to have all the Ships, &c. Goods, Treasures, &c. taken since *April* 30, 1696, by P—cy without Account.

And that said L—— *S*—— put the Great S—— unto a Treaty with *F*——, whereby great Dominions were given that King, to the Prejudice of the Merchants Trade in general.

But I am very glad their L——ps begin to be so vigilant in National Miscarriages; for, with humble Submission, I think 'tis high Time they were all redress'd. I am sure, your

Honourable Houſe has been many Years labouring hard to bring it to paſs, and have been as often prevented therein by their L——ps not being at leiſure, or, at leaſt, not in a Humour to do it; which Refuſal, your Honourable Houſe not long ſince voted to be a Denial of J—— (in their Lordſhips) to the Common Cauſe, and an Hindrance to the Publick Benefit of this Kingdom in general. And ſince they have publickly begun to addreſs Her Majeſty, that this Publick Grievance may be redreſs'd, tho' very inconſiderable, yet if not nipp'd in the Bloſſom, who knows what an Height it may at laſt come to? I think now Time offers to redreſs 'em all; and once your H—— H— deſired ſuch an Opportunity; and you can't do leſs for your Country's Service, than vigorouſly, and with all Diligence, to proſecute this Affair, and to go Hand in Hand with their L——ps, to accompliſh it. For, as I am an High-Church Man, Sir, I am not for having the Government impos'd on, nor the Nation's Treaſure embezzled, or profuſely ſpent in needleſs Penſions, *&c.* by any manner of Perſons, either High-Church, Low, or No-Church. And whoever is catch'd in the Tranſgreſſion, and ſpar'd by one Side or t'other, can be no good Subject, nor an hearty Lover of Her Majeſty's Government.

It mightily rejoyces me to ſee their L——ps Eyes begin to be open'd, and that they can ſpy Faults and Miſmanagements in Government, as well as other Perſons; tho' I muſt confeſs, there is no Government ſo infallible, but may err in ſome Matters; which Errors are very viſible in the late Reign as well as in this: And ſince it ſo often happens, it may be convenient to re-mind their L——ps of your late Impeachments, that all Offenders and Embezzlers of the Publick Treaſure may be brought to a ſtrict Account. This is what you always aim'd at for the Nation's Service, and have always continued ſo to do by your conſtant Addreſſing Her Majeſty; and ſince I have made it ſo viſible in four Heads, that upwards of Ten Millions of Money has been embezzled in 5 Years Time, 'tis to be hop'd their L——ps will be pleas'd to condeſcend, that the late Miniſters of State be brought to an Account as well as the preſent.

I hope, by this Time, their L——ps are thoroughly convinc'd in their Judgments, that it is high Time they were brought to an Account; which, if done, I am ſure would be of great Service to the Nation, and would deſerve the

publick

publick Thanks of the Kingdom. This would encourage the Nation and Seamen chearfully to go on in the Common Cause; the one with their Purses, and the other with their Lives: But if their L——ps will contentedly sit down only with the Accusation of the Navy, of a *Churchill*, a *Greydon*, or a *Munden*, for so inconsiderable a Sum (which all their Lordships can pretend to charge is not an Imbezzlement) of 678397 *l.* 3 *s.* 11 *d.* will look only like a Party-Quarrel, and shew they take delight in exposing their small Mismanagement, when they meekly suffer an *O*——, a *R*——, a *S*——, *&c.* to go away unpunish'd with upwards of Thirty Millions of the Kingdom's Money unaccounted for. This I hope their L——ps will take care to avoid like English Patriots, and not suffer the Government and Nation to be miserably oppress'd and beggar'd.

It cannot enter into my Thoughts but their L——ps will do all Things for the Good of the Nation in general: Yet I am somewhat surpriz'd to see their A——ss to the Q——, printed by their Authority; I cannot tell what to make of it, it looks so much like the Observator's appealing to the People designing to expose the smallest Miscarriages in Government on one Side, and let the greatest Embezzlements on the other go free. But their L——ps have mightily miss'd their Ends in it, if they intend so; for the Address is so seasonably come out, that it will very much open the Eyes of the Nation; and if the Grievances ben't redress'd on all Sides, 'twill look like a Party Address, dissenting from the Kingdom's true Interest, and so they may become the Odium of the Nation; but let us hope for better Things from their H——s.

Another Thing to me seems very odd, and looks just like the Stranger and Satyr in the Fable, that blew both Hot and Cold in a Breath; or what can be the Meaning of settling a grateful Reward on His Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* for his eminent Service done to the Publick in general; and yet at the same Time, to repine at his Brother *Churchill*'s inconsiderable *per Ann.* of 3142 *l.* 10 *s.* which their L——ps have caused to be printed at large in their late A——ss to Her Majesty? One would think, that what his Grace had done, might have easily swallowed up so small a Trifle as his staying at Home, without their L——s publick Notice thereof. If the Nations Grievances are heartily design'd to be redress'd, I think 'twould be very convenient their L——ps

should join with your Honourable House, to call all evil Ministers of State to a speedy Account.

Secondly. In the next Place, to secure the Government, and the Church of *England*, as by Law Establish'd; and not suffer 'em to be insulted and bully'd by the Whiggish Enemies of State, both at Home and Abroad. And,

Lastly. To secure to our Merchants their Trade: And this, in some Measure, will enable you to secure the whole State.

But, if we must tumble into Faction, and only accuse one Party, because the least Transgressors, and let the other go free, because the greatest Offenders; 'tis just like *Alexander*'s Pyrate, that was condemned to be hang'd for robbing in a small Vessel, whilst he himself, with his great Fleets, triumph'd in Spoiling and Ruining of the greatest of Kingdoms.

To conclude. I must be bold to say, had the first Transgressors been severely punish'd, when catch'd in the Offence, it would have deterr'd others from doing the like Mischiefs; and all Mismanagements and Losses that have since happen'd to this Kingdom, are owing to that H—— of P——, that refused, upon your Complaint, to do the Nation Common J——, when so often importun'd thereto by your Honourable House.

I am,

Braintree, Feb. 19. 1705. Sir,

Your most devoted Servant,

W. L.

And thus I have led you, Step by Step, through all this Commoner of *England*'s Observations thereon; and I think he has handled the Ministry to Purpose.

But, perchance, you may desire to know what Effect these Observations wrought on their L——ps at that Time? Even none at all; for the Design, it seems, lay here: *As soon as this Address had brought over the Court Interest to their Party, all Matters of Complaint were laid aside, and the Ministry were as brisk at their old Sport of Embezzlements and Misapplications as ever, and so would have gone on to the End of the Chapter.* Had not some true Old *English* Heroes open'd the Eyes of her Majesty, the whole Kingdom had been sunk into an eternal Ruin, without Redemption; and that occasion'd the Queen to change the Low-Church Ministry: And this brought to our Assistance our Deliverers from this Slavery, our present New Parliament, and occasion'd that Excellent Speech from the

the Throne at the opening of this Seſſions; where Her Majeſty (tho' ſenſibly) complains of the heavy Debts of the Navy, and other Offices.

And now, Sir, what if I ſhould let you into ſome other new Embezzlements and Miſapplications, which I may truly ſay, were occaſioned by their L——ps, for want of their ſeaſonable and annual Addreſſing of the Queen.

For, if Fame ſpeaks Truth, 'tis reported, that Sir *T*—— *L*——*n*, T——r of the N——vy, has died indebted to the Sailors 3 Years Wages: If ſo, according to the Eſtimate of the Navy, it amounts to about —— —— 5400000 0 0

Which is one Article, without doubt, your Honourable Houſe is to make good.

And a certain late L——d T——r, they ſay, has embezzled or miſapply'd the Sum of —— —— —— —— —— 2500000 0 0

Which Embezzlements are grown a new Debt on the ſeveral Offices complain'd of.

The Total of both comes to —— —— 7900000 0 0

And for the Year enſuing you are to provide no leſs than —— —— —— 6000000 0 0

To carry on the War againſt *France* and *Spain*, in all —— —— —— —— —— 13900000 0 0

A pretty little inconſiderable Sum. Theſe you are to raiſe, and make good as deſired. And whether with theſe Spunges (as *De Foe* ſays) you will be pleaſed to wipe out the Scores and Debts of the Nation the Low-Church Miniſtry have contracted, I think will be very much worth your while to try the Experiment of.

It would not be amiſs to ſqueeze theſe Low-Church Spunges heartily, till they drop again to purpoſe; and who knows but you may get out of them 10 Years Embezzlements (rather than part with the whole ill-gotten Sum for 20 Years laſt paſt) which comes to about —— 15875893 17 4½

So that you will clear the Nation from the Debt of the late L——d T——r, and Sir *Th*——*s L*——*n*, the T——r of the N——y, and have in their Pockets clear, to begin the next Year's War with, the Sum of —— —— —— —— —— 1975893 17 4½

But here lies the greateſt Diſficulty. In whoſe Hands will your Honourable Houſe entruſt the remaining Money, and all that you ſhall raiſe for the future, ſince 'tis ſo apparent

how

how difficult it is to bring such Ministers of State to account for their Embezzlements and Mismanagements of the Kingdom's Publick Treasure? This is a Matter will require your whole Thoughts. For if that can be but effected to your Liking, Content and Satisfaction, it will for ever make the Queen easy, the Funds well look'd after, the Seamen and the Army well paid. And this will be the Means to restore the lost Credit, which evil Ministers of State have been long hammering at to ruin, or at least to bring it to such a low Ebb on the Governments Side, that the said Ministry might have new modell'd any Scheme of Government they had most Inclination to, having so often all the publick Cash of the Nation in their Hands, and that they set up the Bank with most felonious, for that End and Purpose.

In my humble Opinion (not that I am going to direct) it were not amiss, if your Honourable House would not suffer one single Minister, or Officer of State, to have of the publick Money so raised to carry on the War against *France* and *Spain*, above 50000*l.* a Man, and good Security given, that he should no Ways embezzle or mis-employ the said Money, but solely pay it to that publick End it was rais'd for; But to trust one Man with One, Two, or Three Millions at a Time, is a Temptation to cheat the Publick, at least one Quarter Part of it, if not of the whole Sum: And when you come to look into the Man's Estate, he has none; or otherwise made it away, on purpose to become a Cheat to the Nation.

But you may, perchance, object, and say that you cannot find any Minister that can give such Security; or if he could, he ought not to do it, for 'tis an Infringement of Her Majesty's Prerogative; for 'tis fit and convenient, that as she is entrusted with all the Monies so raised, 'tis her sole Right to appoint such Ministers or Officers as she can confide in with the said Money.

To which I answer, it customarily has been so; but it is also too visible, for upwards of 20 Years last past, that all that have been entrusted with the Publick Treasure, have made it their Business to fleece the Government of the Publick Treasure, to embezzle and misapply the same; and how hard and difficult it has been to bring such Ministers to account, the whole Kingdom is very sensible of; and sure 'tis but reasonable to secure the Publick Treasure at all Times: And if the House of Commons don't put a Stop to this great Evil, the Nation will be utterly beggar'd at last. And there can be no other Expedient found out as can preserve the Credit of the Kingdom, but by appointing Commissioners of their own, *viz.* Gentlemen of known Estates; and to entrust them with 50000*l.* a Man, and no more, they giving Security not to embezzle or misapply the same; if they do, their Estates and Security to make it good. And certainly, 'tis impossible that any one of these Persons should miscarry in their Discharge of the Trust repos'd in them by the Honourable the House of Commons.

But I very much wonder, at this time a-Day, why the Low-Church Party should stand so tightly for the Queen's Prerogative, by saying, that such an Expedient, if found out, will be an Infringment of the same. Time was, that none were more violent against the Prerogative of the Crown than these very People; and now, in a Trice, they are highly defending the Prerogative. This, at first sight, looks mysterious; but I will unriddle this Matter in a Trice.

It seems, the Prerogative they stand so tightly for is to screen themselves, and that they might not be put out of that sweet and old Arbitrary Way of cheating the Soldiers and the Navy, and fleecing the Kingdom

on of those few trifling Millions, not worth the Parliaments taking notice, which they had only gotten by Cunning, Oversights and Negligences in Accounts, by such as, perchance, at first were not able to check 'em. This makes them stand so violently for the Prerogative of the Crown, which, by no means, they say, ought not to be lessen'd; and it is what Her Majesty will never consent to.

Now give me Leave a little. I think they talk for the Queen, but would act for themselves: Their Business is only to dive dexterously, and to take care that no other Sharpers should come at the Pocket of the Nation but themselves: They have often found it full, and have as often left it empty; yet still they are struggling to continue in their old Game, and now are cursed mad that any but themselves should be in the Government, and are preparing Gibbets for *Mordecais*. And what not do such Ministers deserve, that deprive the Queen of the Service of the Pick-Pockets and Sharpers of the Nation?

These pretended Friends to the Government have indeed stuck fast to it, but it was like Leeches, sucking almost the very Hearts Blood of the Nation; but a little Salt from the Hands of the Parliament will soon shew what it was they adher'd so close to the Government for.

Are we not almost driven to the very Brink of Destruction? our Treasures are riotously wasted; our Constitution in Danger of being subverted; and the Nation almost in general corrupted. And all this under a Colour of a false pretended Zeal for Her Majesty's Person and Government; when some Men have arrived to such a height of Favour in Court, and such a degree of Popularity in the City, that they have at last took upon 'em, with an audacious Front, to direct the very Monarchy.

They have been able, for many Years past, to brand all those who took any Care of our Constitution, or offer'd to require any good Husbandry in the Disposition of the Publick Treasures, with odious unpopular Names, and almost to stir up the Mob against 'em: Thus, had they succeeded, the Old *English* Constitution had expired. And since the Majority of the Nation have, by their Choice, sent us up such worthy Patriots, 'tis to be hop'd they will effectually take care of the Monarchy, the Church and State, and set the Kingdom out of Debt, and see that the Army and the Navy are well paid; and keep out, for the future, such ravening and devouring Wolves, that has brought the Credit of the Nation to so low an Ebb by their Misapplications and Embezzlements of the Kingdom's Treasure.

Is it not a strange and wonderful Thing, that while the Nation is almost Bankrupt, wealthy Men should shoot up in several Offices like Mushrooms; and while the Government was endanger'd to be beggar'd, that all its Servants should riot in such Wealth and Plenty, that the safe handling of a Brush in any Office was the ready way to a plentiful Fortune; as if the Publick Treasure had been thrown in there only for the Officers to brush it into their Pockets? These Abuses call loudly for Reformation; and our Representatives, no doubt, will do their utmost Endeavour to amend the same.

And since some People may question to what Ends and Purposes Members of Parliament are elected by the People to represent them, I shall presume to give 'em these following Instructions.

The Business therefore of a House of Commons, is, to represent the whole Commonalty of *England*; that is, They are to do all such Things, and exercise all such Powers, for the Welfare and Safety of the Publick, which the whole Common People would be supposed to do and exercise, could

they meet together, to counsel and debate orderly and quietly, and deliberate maturely, for their own Common Good and Safety. They are to appoint all Publick Disbursements, the Quantity, Time, and Manner of their Payments; the Uses to which they are to be dispos'd; and, if they please, the Officers through whose Hands it shall pass. If so, now is the Time then to appoint such Officers of your own, and not suffer the Nation any more to be cheated by Upstarts, and such as have no visible Estates to come at, when they embezzle the Kingdom's Treasure, as such have done for 20 Years last past, without any Publick Remedy. This requires your Publick Amendment; for the War has left us very low in Purse, the Credit of the Nation almost eclips'd by the late Ministry, our Funds anticipated and deficient; and to complete all, is left us a new Debt of several Millions. These Considerations will oblige you certainly to prevent the like grand Miscarriages for the future, by appointing, as we hope you will, such Gentlemen of Estates, as may give sufficient Security to perform that important Trust, which will be so very necessary for the Kingdom's Preservation and Benefit in general.

2*dly*, They are to enquire how such Sums have been applied; and if they find any Misapplication, to bring the Offenders to Punishment: And this is a second Reason why you ought to appoint Officers of your own. For have not your Honourable House endeavour'd, for 20 Years last past, to bring such evil Ministers to Account, and how often have been prevented by cunning Stratagems, and Delays of some great Persons, whose Interest appear'd too great for you to cope with in another Place.

3*dly*, They are to advise with, and assist the other two Sovereign Estates in all arduous Affairs, especially in making and contriving good Laws, for the Security of our Religion, Liberties and Properties, of which, at this Time, we stand in great need; for our Occasional Conformists, if not well look'd after, will swallow up our Government by this cunning Hypocrisie; which is a villanous Artifice, on purpose to bring in Ruin to the Church and State.

4*thly*, They are to revive such good Laws as are antiquated, and to repeal 'em, if the Reasons be ceas'd, and the Laws themselves of no longer Use and Benefit to the Publick. And,

Lastly, They are to protect and preserve entire, the Rights and Privileges of the whole People, whom they represent as a third Estate of the Kingdom. And this loudly calls to you for Amendment; what Insolencies and Affronts have been offer'd our Church and State, by those very tender-conscienc'd People, our Moderate Dissenters? How often have they been for Roasting, Gutting, Dewitting, Mobbing, Hanging, Drawing and Quartering, one poor Priest of the Church of *England*, because he preach'd up Passive-Obedience, a Doctrine of the Church; which, it seems, did a little too much grate upon the scrupulous Consciencies of our tender Brethren, the most Religious Dissenters?

I say, this brought on all those Affronts and Insolencies which our Holy Church and Constitution met with in a late famous Tryal, of ever-glorious Memory, in which Her Majesty did not escape their vile Tongues in their Imperious and Rebellious Language. This also highly calls for your Amendment, that it may never more be in the Power of such Persons to be so monstrously rude and uncivil as heretofore.

Now, if such Offenders are not corrected according to their Merits, the Lord have Mercy on the Nation; for the Government both in Church and State, are in a very dangerous Condition, and won't be long before they are brought to Destruction; which God of his infinite Mercy prevent.

A Pa-

A Parallel Account of the National Expences, from *November* 3. 1640, to *November* 1659; and from *November* 5. 1688, to *Michaelmas* 1700.

The Long-Parliament's ACCOUNT.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Subsidies, six comes to	600000	0	0
Assessments to disband the *Scotch* and *English* Armies	800000	0	0
Tonnage and Poundage, 19 Years	5700000	0	0
Captives 9 Years	27000	0	0
Ditto 5 Years	75000	0	0
Sail of Irish-Lands	1200000	0	0
Second Sail	92500	0	0
Third Sail	30000	0	0
Contribution for Irish Protestants	100000	0	0
Second Contribution	50000	0	0
Third Contribution	30000	0	0
Assessments through *England* for the British Army in *Ireland*, for 5 Years	1200000	0	0
Twentieth Parts of Goods, *&c.* to raise an Army for the Earl of *Essex*, for the Defence of *England*	2745055	0	0
Ditto Second Time	2745055	0	0
Weekly Assessments towards Payment of the said Army, 3 Years	5617583	8	0
Weekly Meal to raise Auxilaries, 6 Years	608400	0	0
Monthly Assessments towards Payment of the said Army, 2 Years	488064	0	0
Sir *William Waller*'s Army's Weekly Assessment, 1 Year	84258	5	0
The *Scots* Army's Weekly Assessment, 2 Years	168000	0	0
Brown's Army's Weekly Assessment, 1 Year	38400	0	0
Firfax's Army's Mo. Assessment at 36366 *l.* 3 Years	1127726	4	0
Ditto at 60000 *l. per* Mo. for 2 Years	1620000	0	0
Ditto at 98000 *l. per* Mo. for 1 Year, *&c.*	1890000	0	0

Forces rais'd on particular Counties, *&c.*

Exon, for 5 Years, comes to	12000	0	0
Hertford 1 Year, then associated	4800	0	0
Isle of *Wight*, 4 Years	1900	0	0
Warwick, &c. associated 5 Years	133650	0	0
Plymouth, 4 Years	28800	0	0
Yarmouth, 4 Years	19200	0	0
Ailsbury, 5 Years	1000	0	0
Buckingham, 4 Years	76800	0	0
Eastern, Association 5 Years	1234962	10	0
Dorset and *Pool*, 2 Years, and then associated	24780	0	0
Kent, &c. associated 5 Years	270000	0	0
North-Wales, &c. 5 Years	38652	0	0
Northton, 5 Years	119200	0	0
Huntington, 2 Years, and then associated	13200	0	0
Southton, 4 Years	115200	0	0
Newport-Pannel, 1 Year, then associated	49000	0	0
London, &c. 3 Years	5600	0	0
Hull, 5 Years	46600	0	0
Chester County and City, 1 Year, then associated	6944	0	0
Glocester County and City, 3 Years	163400	0	0

Brought over	29403730	3	0
Pembroke, &c. associated 3 Years	20090	0	0
Gallop, 3 Years	47000	0	0
Leicester, 3 Years	86400	0	0
Wilts and *Malmsbury*, 1 Year, then associated	2900	0	0
Western, associated 4 Years	50,160	0	0
Worcester, &c. 3 Years	51597	12	0
Middlesex, 3 Years	108000	0	0
London, to set up Posts and Chains	96000	0	0
Lincoln, 3 Years	117600	0	0
Darby, 3 Years	48000	0	0
Northern Association, 3 Years	433831	14	0
Rutland, 3 Years	29000	0	0
Surry, 3 Years	44000	0	0
Newark to be reduc'd, cost	9916	12	0
Lancaster, 2 Years	72000	0	0
Newport, 2 Years	89904	0	0
Comite *London* to Asses for Horses and Arms	10000	0	0
Provision for maim'd Soldiers, &c.	18180	0	0
Excise for 17 Years	10200000	0	0
Duty on Coals, 17 Years	850000	0	0
Duty on Currans, 17 Years	51000	0	0

Sequestrations of Delinquents Estates, *viz.*

Bishops Lands, 4 Years	884089	16	7
Dean and Chapters Lands, 4 Years	564740	18	6
Inferiour Clergy's Lands, 4 Years	2077802	1	3
Temporal Estates, 4 Years	280000	0	0
Crown Lands, 4 Years	280000	0	0
Composition for Court of Wards, 4 Years	400000	0	0
Deans Forrest, 4 Years	16000	0	0
Fee-Farm-Rents, 4 Years	1054392	0	0
Tenths of the Clergy, 4 Years	400080	0	8
Prince of *Wales*'s Income	80000	0	0
Timber for the Navy out of Delinquents Woods	7760	0	0
Postage of Letters, 14 Years	301000	0	0
Wine Licence, 14 Years	312200	0	0
Compositions for Court of Wards, 10 Years	1000000	0	0
Income of Offices for Public7 Service, 15 Years	850000	0	0
Vintners Delinquency	4000	0	0
Compounding with Delinquents for their Estates	1277226	0	0
Disbanding the Army	900000	0	0
Militia of *England* kept up, 13 Years	3120000	0	0
Oliver's Expedition to *Ireland*	150000	0	0

Sale of Lands, *viz.*

Bishops Lands at 10 Years	2420224	11	6½
Dean and Chapters Lands, 10 Years	1411852	6	8
Rectory and Gleab Lands, 12 Years	6203586	3	9
Crown Lands, 13 Years	9152000	0	0
Prince of *Wales*'s Lands, 13 Years	260000	0	0
Fee-Farm-Rents, 8 Years	1908784	0	0
New-River Water, 8 Years	8000	0	0
Total	77631107	19	11½

Brought over	77631107	19	11
Tenths of the Clergy, 8 Years	1200240	2	
Lord *Craven* and others Eſtates, at 13 Years	700000	0	
Gifford and others Eſtates, at 13 Years	900000	0	
Sir *John Stawell* and others, 5 Years	560000	0	
Forreſt-Lands, 13 Years	56000	0	
Houſes and Caſtles of the Kings	600000	0	
John and *William*, *Peter*, and divers others, *viz.* 171 Perſons, their Eſtates to pay Prime Palatine of *Rhine* 5000 *l.* in Arrear, and 8000 *l. per Ann.*	85000	0	
Oliver made Capt. Gen. of *Fairfax*'s Forces, and the Aſſeſſment for the Army's of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, 90000 *l. per* Mo. for 2 Years	2160000	0	
Aſſeſſments of 120000 *l. per* Mo. for the ſaid Army and Navy, 1 Year	1440000	0	
Drums and Colours 90000 *l. per Ann.* for 10 Years	0900000	0	
Iriſh Delinquents to compound for 2 Years Rents	1000000	0	
Oliver voted Protector, and he aſſeſſed for the Army 120000 *l.* and 90000 *l.* for 3 Mo.	630000	0	
Agreed 60000 *l. per* Mo. be the Pay of the Arms for 6 Years	4320000	0	
To defray the Charges of Juſtice 200000 *per Ann.* 6 Years	1200000	0	
Free Gifts to the Saints in Money	679800	0	
In Places (excluding the Army and Navy) *per An.* 7 Years	306110	0	
In Eſtates *per An.* for 11 Years	189365	0	
Beſides, the Houſe of Commons voted each of their Members 4 *l. per* Week, and count but 256 Members, and no more, for 14 Years	745472	0	0
Total	95303095	1	11

A General Abſtract of Money rais'd in *England* by the Long-Parliament, from *November* 3. 1640. to *November* 1659.

Subſidies	600000	0	0
The Armies	32780721	13	0
Tunnage and Poundage	5700000	0	0
Captives	102000	0	0
Sail of Iriſh Lands	1322500	0	0
Contributions for Iriſh Proteſtants	180000	0	0
Forces for Defence of particular Counties	4141088	8	0
Exciſes	10200000	0	0
Duty on Coals	850000	0	0
Ditto on Currans	51000	0	0
Sequeſtrations of Eſtates	6044924	17	0
Poſtage of Letters	301000	0	0
Wine Licences	312200	0	0
Compoſition for Court of Wards	1000000	0	0
Offices to Publick Service	850000	0	0
Vintners Delinquency	4000	0	0
Compoſitions for Eſtates	1277226	0	0
Sail of Engliſh Lands	25380687	3	11½
Settled out of Gentlemen's Eſtates to pay P. *Palatin*	85000	0	0
Total	62585434	18	0

A General Abstract of the Receipts and Issues of the Publick Revenues, Taxes and Loans, that has been granted to the late K. *William* from *November* 5, 1688, to *Michaelmas* 1700.

	The Receipts.	£.	s.	d.		
Received on	Customs	10997935	8	3		
	Excise	12105151	18	7	0	
	Hearth and Letter Money, &c.	0178965	1	4		
	Land-Tax	17520100	14	5	0	
	Poll-Tax	0252783	12	8	0	
	Promiscuous Taxes	0717903	17	9		
	Divers Receipts	0046999	1	4	0	
	State of Loans	13348680	5	10		
	Remain'd *Nov.* 5. 88, with which the Treas. began	801138	18	3	0	
	Total	65987566	17	8	0	

	The Issues				
	To the Treasurer of the Navy, *viz.* Ld. *Faukland*, in K. *James*'s Time.	198068	0	1	0
	To Admiral *R----ll* in K. *W*-----'s Time, Treas. of the Navy	16940497	1	10	½
	To Sir *Tho. L-------n*, Treasurer of the Navy	818659	5	10	½
Issued	Total to the Navy	17957224	7	9	½
	To the Army Ld. *Ranelagh*	21239723	6	11	½
	To the Ordinance	02889001	1	6	½
	To the Civil List	07882391	10	2	½
	Divers Services	15693555	11	0	0
	Remain'd at *Michaelmas* 1700	325671	0	2	0
	Total	65987566	17	8	½

Memorandum. There was issued more than receiv'd the Sum of Two Farthings; a very nice Account I'll assure you.

The Total of the Long-Parliament 95303095 *l.* 1*s.* 11 *d.* ½ Of K. *W.* 65987566 *l.* 17 *s.* 8 *d.* Of both 161290661 19*s.* 7 *d.* ½. An inconsiderable Sum, considering our great Deliverance from Popery and Slavery, and Arbitrary Government. And yet the Saints want to deliver us of as much more, if we please but to be so good as to let 'em set up a Common-wealth.

FINIS.